

## Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1880.

## The Newspapers and Their Friends.

The Philadelphia Record is disturbed at the general satisfaction expressed at the punishment that has come upon the crime of Kemble and his co-defendants, among whom it declares are "men with whom we have had large and frequent business transactions—men who are in every way the equal of any writer or any owner of any Philadelphia paper, and men who befriended many of the very writers who yesterday cried the loudest for their damning." The Record is frank anyway. It is had to be a parasite as its neighbors are, it thinks. But it is had to be an intimate of men who plead guilty to the crime of corruption. It tends to lose confidence in the absolute integrity of the conduct of a newspaper that it proclaims its large transactions with men of Kemble's character; and furthermore finds itself in a mood to say of the law punishing the corrupt solicitations of the legislature that "a dinner given to a member of the Legislature, and a glass of whisky and water pledged in good fellowship will send a man to the penitentiary." Evidently the Record, in all its regret for the fate of its friends, has a wrong appreciation of the situation. If its friends had not pleaded guilty its lament might have been more reasonable. But it ought hardly to ask the public to believe that Mr. Kemble did nothing worse in the way of corrupt solicitation than to proffer a dinner and a glass of whisky to the legislators who yielded to his seduction. If his offense had been so mild he would have been even more glad to show it to the world by testimony; it would have answered much better than his protest to show that though technically guilty he was really innocent. The writers upon the Philadelphia journals may be as bad, or worse, than Kemble, and we are ready to believe the Record when it declares that many of them are, since it points them out and seems to know all about them, and is ready to include itself among the number who herd with confessed criminals and possess them as friends, and have large and frequent business transactions with them. It is a fact that has been a long time very conspicuous to the outside world that the Philadelphia newspapers are very prone to defend through thick and thin the rings and corporations who have "frequent and large business transactions." The Record sometimes has been an exception, and in the matter of oil transportation has been on the people's side. But it has lapsed from grace; and gracefully lapses when it becomes expedient. It has a loving side for the Pennsylvania railroad management, notoriously conducted as it is to give rich opportunities for the plundering propensities of its officers. It has a hard hand for the Reading railroad management, which if it is not always wise, is at least, as every one knows, always honest. It is hopeless to expect to find a Philadelphia newspaper that will do justice to the people in their struggle with corporations. Not one of these journals today denounces the gagging of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad at the meeting yesterday by the hirings of the company that filled the hall, and by its tool in the chair, Mayor Stockley, who declared the meeting adjourned after Vice President Roberts and somebody else had been allowed to eulogize ex-President Thomson, and to denounce Mr. Parker, who had just introduced a resolution of inquiry into an allegation that Thompson had corruptly received fifty thousand dollars of the company's money. Mr. Roberts's purchased words could not justify Mr. Thomson against such a charge, manifestly. If it was not true, it would have been properly met by Mr. Thomson's friends by a demand for investigation and not a call for its suppression. Nobody can deny this; yet these wretched Philadelphia newspapers, in their reverence for the men with whom they have "large and frequent business transactions," denounce the men who sought this most proper investigation, and attempt to hold up to scorn stockholders who simply ask for an inquiry into grave accusations against the integrity of their officers and concerning the corrupt disposition of the moneys of its treasury which are charged to the account of betterments. Men who ask their stewards to explain where their money has gone are fools and chronic growlers; while the stewards are faithful servants. For have not the newspapers "large and frequent business transactions" with them; and do they not know?

It is a touching and graphic story of the famine in Ireland which Mr. Heyworth tells to the public through the Herald today. But if what a writer in the Penn Monthly says about the game laws of Scotland is correct, it would not be a wonder if the Scottish peasantry would sooner or later be reduced to a similar condition of destitution. Thousands of square acres of land in the Highlands, which might be feeding sheep and cattle and yielding excellent crops, are laid out as deer forests and hunting grounds. The lands are held by the tenants, subject to the right of the owners to hunt on them, the occupants being forbidden to disturb or kill the game no matter how destructive it becomes to their growing crops. Old paths across the moors, leading to fisheries and reducing long distances, are shut up lest the passers-by may disturb an occasional roe or hare; incoming tenants purchase valuable crops, to have them utterly destroyed or greatly impaired by foes against which their leases allow them no protection, and a general waste of values and uncertainty of profit ensue which make the Scotch renter's lot a most precarious one.

When Petroff was expelled from the Legislature for bribe-taking his appreciative constituents re-elected him by a handsome majority. Should he be convicted in the Dauphin county sessions of bribe-offering his district would doubtless start a third term boom for him.

Harper's Weekly says, with truth and force, that "the object of a national nominating convention is to ascertain and compare the views of the entire Republican party of the United States, acting both as citizens of a state through the delegates at large and as citizens of districts through the district delegates," and consequently instructions and unit rules are a gross abuse of the majority principle and a disastrous wrong to the party. There can be no question that this is the true principle to direct both parties. It is enough that the state at large, expressing itself through the party convention, should elect and, if it deems wise, instruct the delegates at large, but the district delegates represent their respective districts; they are responsible to and should take orders from no other constituencies. It is a good thing for all the Democrats of a state to think one way and their delegation has more strength when it votes solidly all one way, but when their different elements think and feel differently, it is right that each should be heard. For such reasons we opposed the unit rule when it was, by a fraud, imposed upon the state convention held in Lancaster four years ago, and for the same reason we are opposed to it again.

SOME of the Grant people are very much disturbed lest Washburne may be in training to succeed in gathering for himself Grant's strength at the national convention when it shall appear that he cannot be nominated. Logan, too, is suspected of treachery to the old commander, and it is hinted that his ferocious attack on the English language in his speech on the Porter case was a bloody shirt bid for second place on the Blaine ticket. Simon Cameron has been telling them in Washington that the opposition to a third term grows portentous and altogether the goose does not hang nearly "alutudinem" as it did some weeks ago.

## PERSONAL.

LORD BYRON'S Bible was recently sold at auction in London. It was not much worth.

WASHINGTON. "Can, under no circumstances or conditions, become a candidate for president. General Grant is my first, last and only choice."

HON. ISAAC W. HAYNE, for twenty years preceding reconstruction the attorney general of South Carolina, and grandson of Isaac Hayne who was executed by the British during the occupation of Charleston, died yesterday, aged seventy.

The friends of General BUTLER are fully satisfied that he will be re-elected one of the board of managers of the national homes for disabled soldiers. General Butler takes great pride in having these institutions run properly, and he evinces a good deal more interest about being continued as a manager than he does about the alleged coalition between his friends in Massachusetts and the regular dyed-in-the-wool Democrats of that state.

There was a funny scene in the Senate during Mr. McDONALD'S speech. He had lost his eye glasses, and when he came to refer to the printed volume he tried to borrow a pair. At first he took Allison's, then Judge Davis's, Pendleton's, Teller's and Eaton's in order, but could not see with any of them, and had to stop. Finally Harris, of Tennessee, came away across the chamber and handed him a pair that seemed to suit, and after an interval of about five minutes he continued his speech.

HARRISBURG special to the North American by telegraph: Much surprise was occasioned to-night among politicians gathered in this city at the statement made by a reliable and prominent member of the Legislature, that HON. MATTHEW S. QUAY had announced to him in Philadelphia, a few days ago, that he was not a candidate for the United States Senate, and under no circumstances would he be. This intelligence was so unexpected that it was not at first believed. The gentleman who was authority for it had no hesitancy in reiterating it to those who questioned him.

## MINOR TOPICS.

THERE arrived in New York during January, 8238 immigrants, against 2818 during January, 1879. The total immigration for the twelve months ending February 29, 1880, was 147,963 against 82,454 during the preceding twelve months.

A FACT probably but little known is that the United States nickel five-cent piece furnishes a key to metric measures and weights. This coin is two centimetres in diameter, and its weight is five grammes. Five of them placed in a row will give the length of the diameter, and two of them will weigh a decigramme.

MR. VENDOR comes forward once more to say: "I did not predict 'heavy snow' falls from the 1st of March." The heaviest storms will come after the 15th. This is distinctly stated in my letter. St. Patrick's day and one day after will give the heaviest falls of the winter. The other dates given are days on which snow may be expected to fall in appreciable quantities. "In appreciable" is a saving word.

MR. COVERT, of New York, has introduced in the House a bill to punish extortion and blackmailing in the District. At present there seems to be no statutory law upon the matter, so far as Washington and the District are concerned, and if blackmailing is an offense at all, it is one of simple common law character only. The recent scandals in connection with several high public officials have called attention to the matter and Mr. Covert's bill is regarded as timely. It punishes the offense by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding ten years.

BISHOP LAY, of Easton, Md., writes concerning divorce and irregular marriage: "One can but wish that some mode could be devised whereby the various Christian bodies could agree on these great questions of morals, and so influence the body politic; as it is, no matter how outrageous the marriage is, some minister or other can be found to celebrate it."

It is a grave question whether there can be any religion without a severe morality. Conversion, experiences, rejoicing; yes, apostolic ministries, laying on of hands, holy sacraments, are little worth unless they make us keep our bodies clean, to tell

the truth, to pay our debts and to show mercy to the poor."

THE Pittsburgh Post understands "from high authority at Washington that Judge Thurman and the Democrats of the Senate judiciary committee were satisfied that the appointment of bumper deputies to intimidate voter and bulldoze election, was sufficient cause for the rejection of Kerns as United States marshal at Philadelphia. If they believe Mr. Wallace's speech of last May, they could reach no other conclusion. But Mr. Wallace was willing Kerns should be confirmed. He and Senator Cameron agreed on that point. And Judge Thurman and the Democrats of the Senate judiciary committee would not report adversely in a case where both senators from the state desired confirmation."

P. R. R.

## The Nicholas Rope Trick Scandal.

What Caused "a Broad Laughter" in the Stockholders Meeting.

In the meeting of Pennsylvania stockholders, Philadelphia, yesterday, Edward T. Parker presented the following, but when the opening sentence brought forth the old familiar expression "Nicholas Rope Trick Matter," there was a broad laugh through the meeting. The communication was as follows:

To the President and Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad: GENTLEMEN:—December, 1876, when I first spoke to President Scott in relation to the "Nicholas Rope Trick" fraud, he expressed himself in terms of such strong indignation, and evinced a determination to investigate and prosecute the case, that I was induced to give him information about other matters which should be investigated and received his assurance that these matters would all be thoroughly investigated, and substantial justice done on behalf of the stockholders. I have patiently waited but have not yet heard from Mr. Scott, and as nothing has been done I feel but just to lay the matter before this meeting and call your attention to the following facts:

First.—Some time before the death of our late president he received the sum of \$30,000 as a gift or present for alleged services rendered in securing a lease of a western railroad—I think it was the Fort Wayne road—and at about the same time other donations were made to other officers for the same services. These donations, if made, were certainly unlawful, and the truth could be easily ascertained from the minutes and records of the company, and restitution and return of the money be obtained from the officers. I have seen Mr. Scott, and as nothing has been done I feel but just to lay the matter before this meeting and call your attention to the following facts:

Second.—That two of the directors have received from the treasury of the company \$1,000 each per year for sixteen years, being a total of \$32,000, for acting as nominal trustees. I believe for two or three years past the board has refused to pay them, and I also believe they should be made to refund the money already received.

Third.—That one of the officials of the road, while building for himself a house, had that house furnished with hard wood, double-sashed windows and wainscoting, as stated to me in the handsomest manner, with the company's material, coming from the company's shop and by workmen in the employ of the company.

Respectfully, EDW. T. PARKER.

When the communication had been read, Vice President Roberts arose and said: "Mr. Thomson's relations to the Fort Wayne railroad are well known to the existing administration of the company, and I for one can say they stand to-day without one particle of blemish upon his character, and that much to-day redounds to the company's profit, and Mr. Thomson went further, away twice as far as any individual stockholder in the use of his individual money in that matter, and he laid it down as he picked it up. He was ever paid any paltry token for such services I never heard of it; but no matter what it was or might have been, it was no sufficient return."

"I think it is extremely unfair," said Colonel Snowden, when Mr. Roberts had sat down, "after years of prosperity, to force us to listen to a rehearsal of old things. If this was a meeting hostile to the Pennsylvania railroad company, and called for the purpose of forcing down its stock, then maybe this matter would be proper. To thus attack one dead and in his grave is the meanest outrage I have ever heard of."

This burst of Col. Snowden was greeted with loud applause, that was repeated and repeated again, and when Mr. Parker rose he was greeted with hisses.

"I call for the previous question," called out Colonel Snowden as Mr. Parker attempted to speak.

"There is no resolution attached to the communication, and, therefore, there is nothing to pass upon," answered Mayor Stockley.

"Mr. Chairman," called out Mr. Parker, "There is nothing before the chair," said Mayor Stockley.

"I move we adjourn," called out several. The motion was put and unanimously carried, and at 12:15 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

## PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

Secretary Schurz Asks a Subordinate for his opinion as to the propriety of his resignation as an indication of the interest felt by members of the administration in the presidential question, the following amusing incident occurred in an interview between Secretary Schurz and a prominent official of the interior department, whose field of duty is in the West, and who is known to be a pronounced Grant man. After a long discussion, involving various points connected with the business of the department, the secretary brightened up and said: "By-the-way, what are your views on the presidential outlook?"

The reply was: "I beg your pardon, Mr. Secretary, but I have none."

"But," said the secretary, "you certainly have a preference among the prospective candidates?"

The official hitched his chair somewhat impatiently and answered, "No sir; I have none. Under the civil service rule of the president and the peculiar regulation of this department, I am supposed to have no politics at all."

The interview terminated, and Mr. Schurz mused for some minutes on the eccentric workings of civil service reform.

## An Irish Sam Patch.

In Louisville, on Sunday, Thos. Boyle, an Irishman, accomplished the feat of jumping from the bridge which spans the Ohio into the falls below—a distance of 100 feet. About three Sundays ago he jumped off in the presence of a few friends, and when he claimed to have performed the feat the public were loth to believe him. So about two weeks ago he announced his intention of making the leap, and was on hand at the appointed time, as was a large crowd, but the authorities objected and the police interfered. So on Sunday he did it without announcement. There were nine feet and eight inches of water where he jumped. Although young in years he is an old diver, and has jumped off a number of bridges in this country, among which are the Guyandotte, near Huntington, West Virginia, and a bridge at Decatur, Alabama.

## THE BATTLE BEGUN.

Representative Petroff on Trial for Corrupt Solicitation.

In the Petroff trial yesterday the empanelling of the jury was not attended with any difficulty. The following is a list of the jurors: H. H. Deibel, farmer, Upper Paxton; Frank Ferree, teacher, Lykens township; Samuel Longenecker, laborer, Susquehanna; S. S. Miller, farmer, Lower Paxton; John Moyer, farmer, Derry; Joshua Mowrey, carpenter, Dauphin; Wm. D. Poffenberger, blacksmith, Dauphin; Jonathan Pottger, farmer, Lower Paxton; Christian Smith, farmer, Derry; Wm. H. Seal, stone mason, Upper Paxton; Warren A. Zollinger, latter, Harrisburg. Judge Pearson charged the jury not to allow any person to speak to them relative to the case, after he had ordered the clerk to adjourn the court until 2 p. m.

Before the Petroff case was opened at the afternoon session, Judge Pearson gave notice that the indictment against Petroff would not be permitted. After a short consultation by the counsel for the commonwealth, the district attorney addressed the jury on the subject of the bribery of members of the Legislature, presenting the case in the indictment, and cross-examination would not be permitted. After a short consultation by the counsel for the commonwealth, the district attorney addressed the jury on the subject of the bribery of members of the Legislature, presenting the case in the indictment, and cross-examination would not be permitted. After a short consultation by the counsel for the commonwealth, the district attorney addressed the jury on the subject of the bribery of members of the Legislature, presenting the case in the indictment, and cross-examination would not be permitted.

J. E. Allen, journal clerk of the House of Representatives in 1873, was the first witness for the commonwealth. He was asked whether he remembered the introduction of bill No. 103 in the House, to which he answered that he did.

Mr. Brewster objected, stating that this was not proper evidence. Mr. Gowen said the original document would be produced at the proper time. The court overruled Mr. Brewster's objection.

The commonwealth proposed to submit the journal of the House as evidence to show that bill "No. 103" had been under consideration last year. The defense objected to this evidence, claiming that it was not proper evidence, as there was nothing to indicate that the journal was published by authority. After considerable discussion the court said: "I think we will have to receive the evidence."

The defense objected to the reception of the printed report of the bill, but the court overruled it, the defense taking exceptions, as it did previously. Representative Watson, of Mercer county, was the only witness of importance examined in the afternoon. Judge Brewster subjected him to a rigid cross-examination. His testimony did not differ from that he gave before the House committee in May last. He stated in substance that the defendant had approached him one evening in March at the Locust hotel, and after asking him how he intended to vote on the riot bill, said that there was money in it, and inquired if he did not want to become a "rooster." After the bribery investigation had begun Petroff pleaded guilty to the charge.

The defendant's counsel preferred the jury to judge of this for themselves. Judge Black deemed such evidence inadmissible, and as it was slung through it required translation for the enlightenment of the jury. It certainly was not intended to mean that the witness should be transformed into that bird.

Senator Carpenter acknowledged himself ignorant of the word's meaning as applied in this case could see no objection to an explanation.

After some further discussion Judge Pearson decided to permit the explanation. The witness then defined a "rooster" to be a witness who would not vote on a bill to be influenced by a pecuniary consideration. During the cross examination the witness admitted that the statement made before the investigation committee, that Petroff had not offered him money, was true.

When the cross-examination was concluded Mr. Gowen asked the witness if he adhered to his statement that he interpreted Petroff's negotiations with him to mean that money would be paid for his vote on the riot bill. This brought on another battle between the opposing counsel in which Messrs. Gowen and Carpenter participated for the commonwealth and Messrs. Brewster, Mann and Herr for the defense.

Mr. Brewster said that inference could not be considered as evidence and vigorously opposed the admission of such testimony.

Mr. Gowen spoke strongly in favor of his claim and thought it was necessary that the jury should have the benefit of such evidence. He was ably seconded by Mr. Carpenter in the same line of argument.

Judge Pearson then decided that the testimony was admissible, after which the court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

## LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The Grand Central hotel and Webster house, Oakland, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$275,000.

The Belgium Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 97 to 82, decided to maintain a legation at the Vatican.

In the walking match at San Francisco at 9 a. m. yesterday, O'Leary had made 128 miles and Western 113.

All reports from the interior of Cuba agree that the sugar crop is about forty per cent. smaller than that of last year.

A Berlin dispatch says: "Military manoeuvres on a grand scale are culminating at present in the corner of St. Petersburg."

Lucius Sheldon, a telegraph operator, while suffering from mental aberration, was drowned in Lake Pontchartrain. He leaves a wife.

Burglars broke open the safe of Johnson, Rogers & Co., of Marianna, Phillips county, Ark., and stole \$10,000 in currency and state and county warrants.

The supreme court of Georgia has refused a new trial to Sam Hill, convicted of the murder of John Simmons, the alleged seducer of Hill's wife. Hill was sentenced to hard labor for life.

James Cuddeh, of Parkville, N. J., aged 24 years, who married on the 3d, committed suicide by hanging on Sunday night. He was considered an imbecile from his youth.

In Middletown, N. Y., at the charter election five women were elected members of the board of education, five men. The Republicans elected the president, collector, and two trustees, and the Democrats two trustees. Over 100 women voted for school officers.

On Saturday one Gossett went down from Johnsonville, Tenn., to Tiptonville, with the avowed purpose of killing Richard Johnson, who he had heard had accused him of being a horse thief. Johnson hearing of Gossett's threats, procured a Winchester repeating rifle, and when Gossett came shot him through the right breast in the groin, and in the head. Johnson surrendered himself, but was not taken into custody. Robert Jarrard, a lawyer, who shot a

man named Rice, in Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday night, has hanged himself. The men met on their way home at a late hour and fell into a chaffing conversation about nothing, whereupon Jarrard discharged a small pistol, hitting Rice in the breast. The latter is still alive. Jarrard was intoxicated and afterwards lamented the deed.

## FAMINE'S STRIDES.

Report of a Member of the Herald Relief Committee.

Visiting the Home—Scenes of Abject Misery and Suffering—The Famine of Hunger.

Hepworth, one of the Herald's relief commissioners advises that paper from London concerning his first visit to the afflicted and famine-stricken Irish people. He says:

It is easy to understand the causes of the present poverty. The people have had three bad crops in succession; things have been growing worse and worse until the almost utter failure of the crops last year brought them to the verge of starvation. They had nothing to plant—a want which the British government will supply by the loan of seed potatoes on very easy terms. They have nothing to eat, a want which you have yourselves so generously helped to supply by gifts which I am sure you will supplement by other gifts when you know what is the real state of the case. In order to understand for myself the condition of affairs I spent a few days under the leadership of Colonel King-Harman, covering about thirty square miles on the first day and about twenty on the second.

I visited a large number of small settlements on the west bank of the Shannon, in the counties of Roscommon and Sligo. For about ten hours each day I rode and walked, entering altogether about a hundred wretched hovels, which this afflicted people delusively call their homes, and where from morning till night they encounter the dread monotony of want and misery. While fully prepared to meet more or less distress everywhere, knowing that I was visiting a country where the chronic state of poverty in which the people live, I was not prepared, nor could anything I have ever before seen in any degree prepare me, for the scenes of abject misery and sickening squalor which I found at every turn.

Unaware I searched every corner of scores of houses for any means of subsistence, and came back with an aching heart. I had seen what it would do to you all good to see. Even after hearing it I am sure you will increase your gifts, generous as they have been, until this great chasm of distress can be bridged over. When I tell you the scenes I have seen, utterly break down when I slipped a penny shilling into their hands, and women clutch a loaf of bread as though they were afraid that some one would suddenly appear to take it from them, you can faintly imagine what I have experienced in the last few days. The friend who accompanied me observed that I felt a large lump in my throat all the time. I could find no fitting language in which to express my sympathy.

The first case I remember was that of an old woman who sat on the muddy threshold of her hut as we went by, lifting up her hands as if in supplication and crying, "Nothing has passed my lips for twenty days, except water. I have known the value of a loaf of bread till that moment. When we gave her half a loaf she took it with the eagerness of a famished dog. She trembled with age and weakness, for she was over seventy years of age, and hunger had reduced her to a mere skeleton. There was a glare in her eye that told of famine. She stood in the middle of the road and thanked God that Americans had not forgotten Ireland. It was hours before I could get away from that house.

Nor shall I soon forget the sight which I saw in another hut. The mother of seven children was holding the youngest, a girl of a few months, in frantic embrace, moaning as she rocked to and fro. She looked up at me with a pleading eye, and she told me she had nothing to eat for many days except a poor old of Indian meal which a relief committee gave her, and for which she was thankful enough. She added that being half starved herself it was impossible to supply milk for her babe. She would be compelled to see it die by inches in her arms. But for the meal which the relief committee supplied the family would have literally had nothing to eat. But I cannot recite all the individual instances of suffering.

Let me give you a sample of what I saw in many scores of huts, and in a few which are thatched and of stone, and stand on the edge of a bog which affords them peat for fuel. They contain three small rooms. One is the room where the household lives. Through a small hole in its roof the kitchen smoke is generally forced to escape. There is almost a peat famine this year on account of the wet weather. The only fuel consists of a bunch of green twigs. Another room is a small closet where they are happy enough to possess one, which is very rarely the case. The cow is part of the family and always goes in and out through the front door. In the third room, which is perhaps eight or nine feet square, the family sleeps.

They have one bed, with two thin, worn-out blankets, and here four of a household of nine must sleep, not lengthwise, but crosswise, covering themselves as best they can. The rest pile up a small bundle of straw in the corner and sleep on it. Pressed by hunger, they have eaten all their store of potatoes. The only food in the whole house is a few pounds of Indian meal, which they mix with water, and make into a gruel. This is all they have and all they will have until the autumn. What wonder, then, that they should be disheartened and discouraged? I have asked again and again what part of their wretchedness is due to intemperance. I am sure that it is caused solely by the utter failure of the crops, and that this poverty the majority of the Irish are cheerful. The people are enduring the great stress of suffering with a pluck and courage which are truly admirable. It is my hope and prayer that the American people will not feel that enough has been already done.

Pined as the Irish are to-day their condition is one of happiness in comparison with that in which they will find themselves in the course of a few weeks. From the early part of April until the first of May is reaped—that will be the season of their real trouble, of their actual struggle for existence. Feed them until the middle of the summer and the blessings of the whole of Ireland will rest on your generous hearts. The committee have money, but it is not enough to last until the end of the famine. Hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, are keeping soul and body together by your bounty and generosity. For the sake of charity make one more effort. Give your committee the means of warding off the otherwise inevitable horror or starvation.

I shall visit Mayo and Donegal next week, and will make another report.

At Concord station, Crawford county, on the P. & R. R. R., Mrs. Wm. Dillon, aged 50 years, was run over by the cars and instantly killed.

A man of Union Mills, Erie county, who was disappointed in a suit, has not spoken to a woman for two years. He is a miser, and averts his head when he meets one of the opposite sex.

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## STATE ITEMS.

James Anderson has been mangled to death under the cars in Erie.

Maj. Wm. Frew, a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, died last evening.

Aaron Rau was caught between two cars at Stearns, Lehigh county, and fatally injured.

The staff of the Oil City Derrick gave Burdette, of the Hackney, a complimentary dinner on Monday in Oil City.

The Democratic state committee of New Jersey has appointed May 19 as the time for holding the state convention to choose delegates to the Cincinnati convention.

The thirtieth anniversary of the historical society of the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was celebrated last evening in the Union M. E. church, Fourth street below Arch. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Jacob Todd, D. D.; John P. Newman, D. D., and others, and managers were elected for the ensuing year. Rev. R. L. Dashiell, Methodist Episcopal missionary secretary, died in Newark, N. J., on Monday night.

The Republicans of Cumberland are speaking out. The standing committee of the county has issued a call for primary elections next Saturday to vote on the following resolution: "Resolved, That the choice of Cumberland county for president of the United States is James G. Blaine, and that the delegates from this district to the national convention are instructed to require the vote of this district for James G. Blaine as long as he is a candidate before the convention."

Dr. Hahn's body arrived at Washington, Pa., shortly after seven o'clock, yesterday, accompanied by Dr. Hoppel and A. Kaufman, father-in-law of deceased.

The body was carried in a plain coffin and immediately conveyed to the crematory. It was then placed in an iron crib and covered with a sheet saturated in alum. No services were held. At 8:05 p. m. the body was carried to the crematory by four men and shoved in head foremost. A slight odor as of burning hair pervaded the vicinity. In twenty minutes the sheet began to expand, the bones of the feet could be seen devoid of flesh, and at the end of an hour the friends left satisfied. Orders were given to have the ashes forwarded to New York.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## TOBACCO.

Its Culture in the North.

Pennsylvania has entered so largely and so successfully into the cultivation of tobacco as a permanent crop, that the city of Lancaster is really becoming an important tobacco market. Since the ruin wrought by the civil war, the Southern tobacco crops have not recuperated as rapidly as other branches of Southern agriculture. The case is perhaps better known than that of Virginia, for Louisville is considered the leading tobacco market. Richmond, however, has regained a large proportion of her former importance in the tobacco trade, although unable to give the planters the aid of capital as of old. The true center of tobacco culture will probably be found in the Gulf states, where a superior quality will hereafter be produced that may rival the flavor of the Cuban article. At the present time the aim of the American culture is to be quantity rather than quality. The result of the census this year will enable us to judge better as to the distribution and prospects of this crop, so that we may judge of the progress we are making toward the former position as the great leading exporter of tobacco.

The above from the Germantown Telegraph's agricultural department hardly shows such an appreciation of the tobacco interest in Lancaster county, as would have been expected from such a high authority on subjects relating to agriculture as the Telegraph has rightly become. Really Lancaster county hardly comes into competition with Richmond and Louisville in the cigar leaf business. The trade there is principally in tobacco used for chewing, and though wrappers are quoted there, seed leaf tobacco is a very considerable portion of the Southern and Southwestern trade. Even before the war the cigar manufacturers depended rather on Connecticut and Cuba than on "the Southern tobacco crops," and now that Lancaster county has superseded all others, this is not only really becoming "a market for tobacco," but in quality as well as quantity the tobacco crop of Lancaster county is one of the great material interests of the country. The capital invested here in warehouses, &c., and the presence here of the agents and principals of nearly all the greatest tobacco firms in the country fully attest this, and it is doubtful if we will ever find a competitor in the Gulf states.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Across the County Line.

The Friendship fire company of Harrisburg has accepted an invitation to visit the Friendship fire company of Wilmington on the 1st of July.

At Reading yesterday a frightful accident happened to a boy named William Yeager, employed at the works of the Reading pipe mills. He was accidentally thrown against a huge fly-wheel, hurled around at the rate of seventy revolutions per minute, and was horribly mangled. His dead body was then hauled out of the pit.

Evan Rogers, East Whiteland, Chester county, has slept in the house in which he now resides, every night for the past thirty eight years. He has rented his farm and will move to Morrisstown in April. How he will be able to pass the night away from his present home is a momentous question even to him.

On Tuesday morning 20 shares of Columbia national bank stock were sold at private sale, at \$125 per share. This is an advance of \$15 per share during the past year. The purchaser was a farmer, who thus disposes of his surplus tobacco money.

In Delaware the recent warm spell has had the effect of not only advancing vegetation but also the peach trees, the buds of which are nearly a month ahead of time.

In the lower part of the state the buds are very forward. A gentleman who came up from Delmar last night stated to a Gazette reporter that he saw two peach trees in full blossom at that place. They are alongside of a house, and were not exposed to the cold winds, which accounts for their being in blossom.

## Sentences